clear, stimule dog atmosphere, so peculiar with us. Snow, I should judge, in nearly the same quentity as in inner New York, the Summers like 'nose there too, dry and hot, and the

Spring, commonly, really beginning in the middle of April.
The situation of the country, though not apparently like our own, yet produces similar re-results in climate. Too far inland to be touched sults in climate. by the warm, moist breezes which bathe all the estern coasts of Europe, and exposed also to the keen, cold blasts from it, at the same time, from its southern situation and the influence of the sun, on those wide, uncevered plains, shows as high a range of tempersture in Summer as our own climate; so that the effects are nearly the same as our own exposure at once to a tropical sun and to polar wieds; and our deprivation of those warm, moist wieds from the sea, which so favor the temperature of Western Europe.

The other productions, too, as I before said. are nearly the same in the two countries-so that climate will hardly account for the difference m the growth of the vine. Neither will difference of soil, as the vine in Hungary is raised on almost every variety of earth, from the slate, or amost every variety of earth, from the slate, or grantic soil of the mountain sides, to the sandy soil, er rich mold, on the plains. The only cause is, probably, the hule attention which has thus far been given to the matter in America, and the little experience possessed by most in cultivating the vice.

cultivating the vine.

My remaining observations on "A Hungarian Farm," I shall be obliged to postpone to another letter, as this has already run to an undue

X. To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune :

As far as I have observed, very little has yet gone abroad in Europe of the internal Austrian administration in Hungary. The police are careful how they admit strangers, and only those enter who are known as friends of the Government. Indeed, I have no doubt that one of the motives for their proceedings against me was the desire of holding forth a warning to all future inquisitive travelers; for, it will be remembered, the Chief of Police, on my applying for a vise for Hungary, objected, on the ground that "the English and Americans had written such shameful descriptions of the Aus-

I design in the present letter to write a brief account of the Austrian policy toward that country, since the Revelution; and I hope, despite the treatment which I have received, to give a

candid and faithful picture.

It cannot be denied that the Austrian Ministry, in entering on the office of governing Hungary, after the war, had one of the most difficult tasks ever placed before statesmen. There was a conquered country in their hands, which must be managed as a Province of the Empire. was a land which they had just won with the sword, but which must be gained ever to them

again by kind treatment.

Of course any judicious Austrian statesman would see that merely to crush the nation—to grind and squeeze every possible penny from them—though profitable now to the Empire, would be very useless in future. It might lessen the State debt, but it would lay up bitter feelings, discontents, distrust, which could hereafter burst forth fearfully. The problem before them, as Austrians, was to incorporate Hungary in the Empire, and at the same time to render it well-elis-posed to the Government. It could not be exposed to the Government. It could not be ex-tinguished, and therefore must be carefully gov-

A difficult problem, plainly, for men of the purest intentions and the best judgments. I make no doubt, however, the thing could have been done in an early period after the Revolu tion. That the Austrian Ministry, however, have failed—signally, egregiously failed—will be evident, as I produce the facts which came under my observation. Such a stupid, dogged, brutal way of proceeding-as if a nation of fifteen gallant, generous men could crushed, and drilled and molded like a regiment of their Bohemian boors-is almost without parallel in European misgovernment. One can bardly understand such a disregard of their own It often seemed to me in Hungary, interests.

interests. It often seemed to me in Hungary, really, as if Providence had blinded the eyes of the Government to their own best policy. It might be supposed, that as Republicans we would rejoice at such blundering. For it is evident there can be no surer way of forcing Hungary into another outbreak than such a policy. But every man knows how fearful is the price of liberty won by a Revolution. If Liberty, if latter could be easined for Hungary without the Justice could be gained for Hungary without t terrible storm of war and contest-by gradual gentle, rational means, I for one should prefer

As I said before, the difficulty before the Ministry could have been met at an early period. The Hangarian nation are remarkably sutible to generous treatment. They are not a race given to hidden passions, or to cherishing hatred and revenge, like the Italians, or the Spaniards. The Hungarian has an open, gener-Spaniards ous nature, ready indeed to repel a wrong, but even more ready to forgive it. I do not at all doubt, that a generous, great-hearted act of am-nesty, after the war from the Austrian Govern-ment—accompanied, too, with some evident appreciation of the valor and honor of the nationould have completely won over the whole coun-for a time. Despite the bitterness of defeat -despite their crushed hopes and the deep wounds they had received, I believe such a try for a time. toble act as that would have called forth a thrill of affection and loyalty, such as would have strengthened the Austrian authority more than

years of fussillading and guillotining.
The Austrians, however, instead of this, pro ceeded in a brutal, savage manner, to hanging and shooting by the hundreds. First came the scourging by Haynau—and, while that poor crazed lady lives in Pesth, who still raves, they say, of the day when she "run the gauntlet," half naked, of two lines of Haynau's soldiers it will be difficult to make the first soldiers, it will be difficult to make the first specimen of Austrian administration forgotten. Next occurred the execution of the Generals and officers. Of course, it was to be expected that the Austrians, with their view of the tion, would sentence the leaders. But this shootwere so many buffaloes—and this hanging of every man of prominence they could get hold of, was altogether carrying to an excess their rights, even taking their own view of the matter. It is supposed that over a thousand gentlemen of station and character died in Hungary on the scaffold or the gallows that year under Austrian hands. Accompanying this, there was a deception and double-dealing, which altenated the Hungarians, even as much as the crucity.

There seems no doubt, that before the surren-

der at Villagos, many of the chief Austrian efficers pledged their honor for the safety of the prominent Hungarians. Officers have told me, who were engaged in the affair that, at the time, who were chagged in the analysis them—and, on the promises in them, they had induced their troops to yield. I need not say that nothing was ever heard of these promises afterward. Again, at Comorn, the stipulations were that all within the fortress should be placed on entire liberty, and allowed, if they chose, to leave the country. The conditions were held toward the officers, but by an ingenious quibble the soldiers were excepted, and drafted into the Imperial army.

All this, however, might have been borne, it the succeeding Administration had shown itself in any way regardful of the national scelings.— The internal Government of Hungary, under the old Constitution, had been a very effective and economical Government—dating many centuries back—and one to which the people were exceedingly attached. It is not my purpose to describe it here. It will be sufficient to say, that it contained in every part those peculiarities which have rendered our Constitution, in the view of all political philosophers, so effective, and which, beyond any other provisions, have trained us in political life. I refer to our "mamicipal" representative system—the village governing itself, and being represented in the District—the District in the State—the State in the Union.— Hungry was entirely divided into Comitate, which may be considered as the "States," and which were quite as independent of the "Lands-tag," or Congress in Pesth, as our States are of the Central Government. These Comitats, again, were divided into districts, or Bezirken, and these into parishes, or "Generade." Each of these parts had their separate administrations, and were represented in the one next higher.—

The magistrates and officers in each were chosen by ballot or voice.

The whole was exceedingly economical, as every part of the Administration bore its own expenses; and most of those who served, did it gratuitously, for the honor or for the excitement of political life. Each petty Administration, of course, knew exactly the objects on which it abored, and could legislate accordingly. All this, hallowed so by time, and so useful in itself, the Austrians swept away at a stroke. The Judges were dismissed, and foreign soldiers took their place. The "Representatives" became sleek Commissioners from the Crown, who came to these distant villages to pick as much as possible from the poor inhabitants. The Sov-erners and Administrators of the whole country were foreigners, not speaking the language, an knowing very little of the character of the knowing very little of the character, and fill neople. Bohemians and Austrians filled, and fill neople. Che land, for there ow, all the high places of the land, for t is scarcely a Hungarian, of the most "Conservative" school, who will accept a single place since this course of administration has begunand these govern the nation as if they were ruling their own degraded serfs. Everything is rought under the clock-work police system of

Austria; and instead of the people of the vil-lages managing their own affairs, they are all, to the smallest particular, made dependent on the military authorities of Pesth, or the Ministry at Vienna If any one will imagine our whole system of internal government, our town meetings, our County Courts, our Common Councils, our elec-tions, our trials by Jury, our State Assemblies all carried away at one blast—and a hoard of foreign soldiers—as alien from us as the Spaniards, for instance—suddenly placed over us, governing every word and motion, they will apgoverning every word and motion, they will ap-preciate precisely the situation of Hungary since the Revolution. Such a thing as passe-portes, or "permits," to move here or stay there, to own a fowing piece, or carry a sword, had never been heard of in the land. The new code changed all that; and now, no man can stir from one district to another, or shoot the crows on his corn, without a "permit." The free, stir-ring, unresting political life of the people, has be come merged into the still, stagnant police-rule

of the Austrians. All this change, of course, was very expensive. In place of the local governments-econ omical, watching every expense, and managed mostly by "voluntary" officers—everything is governed from a distance, by expensive arrange-ments, and by well-paid officials. This differ-ence of cost, of course, must come out of the hard-oppressed people. Not satisfied with this, hard-oppressed people. Not satisfied with this, the Austrian Government has gone still further, and made an attack on the Protestant Church of Hungary. The last feelings which a Govern-ment will usually wish to arouse against itself are the religious feelings of a people. trian Ministry, however, have not dreadedin 1850, HAYNAU published a decree by which the old Constitution of the Protestant Church a Constitution which it has held separate from the State for five hundred years, alike through times of loyalty and rebellion-was completely shorn of its privileges, and by which the whole Church was m danger of becoming a mere in-strument in the bands of the Austrian Police. The schools, too, which this Church had refused to unite with the State, even under the tempting offers of Kossuth's Ministry, this administration has forced under the control of the Gov-

Of course it was to be expected that the Austrians, after conquering Hungary, would seek to change its remarkably free internal Government. But whether such a sudden, entire blotting out of the old Government, and such an unprovoked attack on the rights, (guarantied by three solemn treaties with the House of Hapsburg.) of the old Hungarian Protestant Church, was a judicious, yes, a safe course for themselves, is another ques Something of the result of this policy will be seen, as I go on. Accompanying all these measures there have been going on continually various petty attacks, most of all calculated to embitter the national feelings. The old Hunga-rian songs have often been forbidden. The wearing the national costume was made a criminal offense;—indeed, I knew in Pesth of a little school-boy being arrested for wearing one of the blue, sprigged Hungarian jackets and a national cap! The Hungarian colors cannot be shown.

Very naturally, the effects of these regulations are precisely opposite to what the Austrians intended. The old glory of the nation, which they would tender degraded and forgot-ten, is remembered with all the more affection, old colors, cast out by their conquerors, are worn on the dresses of the ladies, and arranged flowers and leaves on the hats of the peasants The songs of the country are sung at the re-mote cottage fire sides, or in the secret gatherings in the villages, with an emotion which they never would have dreamed of before. Besides these measures, laws were passed

removing every thing which could separate Hungary from Austria. The postal communication, the duties, the municipal laws, were made common with those of Austria. Nothing recommon with those of Austria. mained to separate Hungary from the E except the hedge of police-restriction which the Government had placed around it. After this and well-conducted attempt to blot out all which could remind Hungary of its Past, the next great step was to contrive means for squeez-ing the utmost possible revenue from the land.— This was to be expected. The debt of the Austrians was many hundred millions (florins.) They had conquered—though by foreign aid—a large and rich Province, and with the expense to themselves of some hundred and fifty millions. The question of finances was a question of life and death to them. With their views of the matter, it was to be expected they would seek to extor every penny possible from the unfortunate coun-try. Whether, on the whole, a heavy taxing of try. Whether, on the whole, a heavy taxing of Hungary was the most judicious course for their own interests, will appear better hereafter.— There were many circumstances at this time which would render a high taxation especially disagreeable and oppressive to the Hungarians. They had never been used to it. I have mentioned before how very economically the whole machinery of Government was carried on. A similar frugality was exercised in raising a revenue from the people. Most of the principal supplies for Government came from the crown lands and the mines, as well as from certain monopolies in salt and other articles allowed to the King. The direct taxes were comparatively small. Fenyes lirect taxes were comparatively small. calculates them at about 12,000,000 florins, or nearly \$6,000,000. Schutte, and the Algemeine Really \$6,000,000. Senutte, and the Agencies Zeitung, in its articles on Hungary in 1849, makes them about 8,000,000 florins per annum. But, on the whole, Fenyes may be considered the most careful statistical author who has yet written on Hungary, and his estimates may be accepted. Six millions of dollars in taxes per annum for a na ion numbering 15,000,000, and for a land exceed ng Prussia in its dimensions by some thousand quare miles, and but little behind France, was citainly no great sum.

A heavy, grinding taxation, taking the place of this, would, of course, be exceedingly hard. The nation, furthermore after the war, found uself extremely poor. Most of the inhabitants had spent all available means in the detense of their country. Farms had been neglected, and vineyards almost abandoned. The usual sources of income in the sale of products and exchange of articles was very nearly cut of y the disturbed state of the land. Business immense proportion of the floating capital of the

ountry was in " Kossuth Notes."
It is well known that the Hungarian President, to neet the exigencies of the war, issued a very large quantity of paper money, to be redeemed from the incomes and properties of the State. A perfectly justifiable procedure, when one considers the very rich sources of revenue in the possession of the Hungarian Government. These possession of such and basis had at once driven notes, on such good basis, had at once driven the Austrian notes out of Hungary, and were received at par everywhere throughout the nation. The Bauer especially had gained great quantities of them, and carefully laid them away. The nobles had sold their property for them, and the nerchants' capital was much vested in them, for

here seemed at the time no safer investment.

At once, on the sudden defeat of the Hungarian cause, all this immense property became worthless. The Austrians made some captivat ing promises, to induce the Bauer, particularly, deliver the notes up, promising every man who would hand them before a certain time some per centage, I think nearly fifty, on their value. A number were foolish enough to send them in-received a quittance-the notes were burned, and that is the last ever heard of

the redeeming of Hungarian paper money by the Austrian Government. The great mass of those bills, however, are still held, in concealment, through the whole land, until better times shall come, though the possession of a Kossuth note The mode which, despite all these circumstances, the Austrians adopted of laying a heavy taxation on the nation, was peculiarly characteristic of the studidity of their administration throughout.

The great luxury, I might say, almost a sary of the whole nation, is their tobacco. man uses it. The clergyman walks the streets with his pipe in his mouth; the Bauer smokes eal and all through the long evenings the gentleman plies the cigar wherever he is. from morning to night, in fair weather and foul, in work or in play. It has become a national habit. There is hardly a farm in the land which does not centain its little tobacco field.

This article, as a luxury, the Austrians very rationally concluded to tax. That, however, this taxing a product of the soil, and one so much in use by the poorest classes, was equally ration we very much doubt. The mode, however, I said before, and the amount of the tax, was

The peasant, when he was about to plant his tobacco in the Spring, must first wait upon the Commissioners and obtain a written "permit," (for which he paid a stamp-duty,) altogether g ing through with a very vexatious proceeding, a man in his situation. After this, he quietly plants his tobacco, and is suffered to rest a few weeks, until the plants are a little grown: then he is waited upon, in, his turn, by the Royal Comtrissioners, who assess the present amount and the amount which probably will be when the

time of gathering comes.

This is not enough, however. Again at harvest-time His Majesty's Commissioners show themselves at the peasant's paling, and if the present crep has been injured, or proves unfor-tunately short, or falls in any way below the first estimates, the unfortunate Bauer must pay

the difference. But still he is not allowed to pay the tax on his tobacco, and then sell it as he chooses. That would be far too much "license" for their theories of government. No, he must carry all his tobacco-every fragment and leaf, even what he has been wont to use as folder-to the Commissioners, who, of course, must be provided with store-houses and a set of clerks to verlook it-all new items of expense-and there he must sell the whole crop at the Government And if he wishes any for his own use be can buy it back, also at the Government orices. What those prices are will be evident rom this instance in the town of M. in Heves Comitat.

A gentleman there, told me, that tobacco which he could sell for 40 gulden (\$20) the centner, he was obliged to dispose of to the Government for from 7 gulden to 12 the centner; which tobacco the Government again sold to him and others at the rate of 70 gulden! In the Bihar Comitat, I heard instances of Government taxation even worse than this, where the dead lo the planter would approach ninety per cent And this, be it remembered, not a tax upon ar export, or upon an imported luxury, whi Government would quite as willingly see banished—as in the case of the English tax upon to-bacce—but upon a product of the country, on which they only wish to raise as much money as

Let this whole law be observed as a specimen of the Austrian system, which they would so stupidly fasten upon Hungary. The very idea of taxing a product of the soil in any way, ought to have been obsolete. But this summoning ignorant peasants to the Commissioner's office these forms and proceedings—this minute inter-ference in the man's sowing and reaping—the expensive outlay for Government officers to effect it all-and the bold interference in the laws of trade-show the extreme of impractical legis-lation. The results have been what might be The peasants refused to plant tobacco, if it must be done under such an array of legal proceedings. They had rather not smoke have all kinds of royal officers haunting their barns. They burned their seed, and were their barns. They burned their seed, and were imprisoned for destroying their own property. The gentlemen found it would not pay at all to raise a crop which they must sell to Government at a loss of 70 per cent. on its real value; and rather than pay such an odious tax they preferred to abendon their cigars and pipe.

The new tax has accordingly paid the Austrians very poorly thus far, and they have been collined twice to postrone its full execution.

obliged twice to postpone its full execution. The last time it was to come into thorough ration was in the beginning of July, when I was leaving Hungary, and I could not therefore see its working; but I know how the whole people felt, and I know how many of the planters have entirely abandoned the cultivation of the plant, so that I have little doubt the Austrian Ministry will extort very little from the Hungarians on that tax at least.

Of the remaining measures of the Austrian Government towards Hungary, and of the results of their Administration upon the nation. hope to speak in another letter.

WISCONSIN.

Railrond-Scenery-Lakes-Agriculture-Wheat Crop-State of Knowledge among the Farmers - Mineral Lands-Miners - Wisconsin's Resources-Reply to Mr. Johnson-Wisconsin, Friday, Aug. 15, 1851.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune

The traveler going west from Milwaukee is taken on the cars through a pleasant country to Wankesha, a distance of twenty miles, where stages are in readiness to convey him further. After leaving Waukesha the road passes through a country possessing many charming features. It abounds in Lakes, varying from small sizes to six and ten miles in length. They are usually fed from springs in their beds, which, when they are of considerable depth, cause the water to be cool in the midst of Summer. They abound in excellent fish of various kinds. I understand. however, that the small speckled trout, so much the desire and pride of the amateur fisherman, is not to be found in these southern waters of Wisconsin, yet are plentiful in the north. The banks of these Lakes have a good variety of pleasant outline and elevation. I do not think I saw an acre that could not be cultivated-no bold bluffs. tall cliffs, or rugged mountains.

I must make the same complaints of farming here that I did in Michigan. Everything is half done or less; scarcely a field in the order it should be. The farmers do not think of manuring and say they have no time for hoeing or weeding. Their fields of wheat are literally fields of weeds, and as for gardens, they are scarcely discoverable-not because they cannot be ; I saw one at Summit, a little beyond the Nashota or Twin Lakes, that for flowers and fruits will equal anything to be seen in the East. Yet the farmers of this country-I mean of course the great majority of them-care nothing for these things. They are satisfied to live, and I believe to die, in this untidy way. Their houses usually stand out upon some bare field without a tree for ornament or shade, and when they can quit their log-cabin for a clap-board house they make it bald, naked and white.

Nearly all the farmers through whose lands we passed, and I am told throughout the State, are suffering from the failure of the wheat crop which is said to be winter-killed. I should say, that of two-thirds to three-fourths of all the wheat I saw, the yield would be under ten bushels to the acre, while a great portion would not give five. This is a great loss to the farming community, as they depend on this crop mainly for cash, and as this latter article is indispensable to enable them to pay interest on mortgagessaid interest being 12 per coat, in this fair land, &c., &c., it is not difficult to see that the failure of the means of obtaining it becomes a decided trouble

The theory which ascribes the failure of the wheat crop to its being winter-killed, is as follows: When but little snow falls during the Winter, the land is left so exposed to the severe

frosts that the surface freezes and cracks, thereby leaving the roots of the wheat plant so exposed that they perish. When they have had plenty of snow the crop has done well. Many farmers have plowed their fields over and sowed spring wheat; all such crops look well, but they make no such wheat or flour as the winter grain. I understand that, for the past five years, the wheat growers have been more or less troubled from the same cause. All the other crops look well. I have never seen better oats, nor such quantities of them, as are now growing in this State. One would almost suppose that the country was set tled with Scotchmen, cats are se abundant.

The wheat of Wisconsin and Michigan is, I

understand, or an inferior quality to that of Western New-York, and will not bring within from 10 to 15 cents a bushel as much at Buifalo. I asked every farmer I met what he considered the cause of this difference, and strange to say. I did not meet a man who had anything like a true idea of the cause. They all gave reasons western men are prone to ask and give a reason for everything but the true reason of this difference they did not know nor suspect. Some of them considered it was owing to the dryness of the soil and others to its wetness-some to its being new, others to its being loose. These men want a teacher having authority. The knowledge which science has discovered for Agriculture during the past ten or twenty years, they know nothing at all about. The authority which science, general knowledge, and actual practice alone can give, are the qualifications which such a teacher should have, and such a teacher should be heard by the whole country. But this is impossible. Allow me, however, to suggest to you what would come as near to it as may be at present practicable. If you (or other jour-nals having a large country circulation) would obain the services of rome eminent man, and give his control one or two columns of The Weekly Tribute, and have him use these exclusively for the purpose of giving well digested lessons to farmers—lessons that shall have nothing but the marrow of scientific and practical knowledge in them. I think the fifty-two lessons of one year would give them an amount of knowledge which, if applied, would save and create for the country milions of dollars worth of property, and make many men comfortable, who are now in want. I hope you will give this matter serious consideration. There can be no doubt of the value of this knowledge. There is no doubt that the mass of our farmers know nothing about it although throughout the West I find them a very inquiring class. The object of The Tribane is the diffusion of useful knowledge. I sas, then, what can be more in accordance with its purposes. It may be raid there are plenty of agricultural papers, and so there are, but I presume that 5,000 copies would be a large number for any one of them to circulate, while I suppose there are 500,000 readers of The Weekly Tribane. Hesides the greater part of these agricultural prajecticals are filled with slip-slop and speculation, while these lessons should contain nothing but positive instruction.

The lead region, or more properly the mineral es control one or two columns of The Weekly Trib-

Ing but positive instruction.

The lead region, or more properly the mineral region of Wisconsin, extends from the Blue Mounds to the Mississippi, from the Illinois line to the Wisconsin River. Aithough Galena, in Illinois, and Dubuque, in Iowa, are better known as the centers of the lead business, yet by far the largest tract of leadbearing country is found in Wisconsin. It is found equally rich at the most distant points and equally uncertain everywhere. Judging from the numerous neertain everywhere. Judging from the numerous eaps of tight red, almost orange colored earth, conheaps of light red, almost orange colored earth, continually presented to the observation of the traveler, one uninformed would suppose the country had been thoroughly prospected, but I am told there is much uncertainty in the results of prospecting. One party will sink a shaft and find nothing, another, perhaps not a hundred yards distant, will do the same, and find a plate of metal several in which stick. The veins or plates, as the miners call them, usually run at angles with the surface, and frequently cross each other, it often happens that a snaft sunk in one of these angles has proved valueless, and been shandoned, when succeeding operations have proved that these very shafts have approached within a few feet, sometimes a few inches, of rich veins. There is, therefore, great uncertainty in the results of this business. A vein one met thick pays two men moderate wages if they work difigently, and with such business. A vein one inch thick pays two men moderate wages if they work diligently, and with such care as not to be interrupted by "cavings in." A plate of two inches, if continuous, pays well. If they strike anything better than that, they look upon themselves as "born to good linck."

While, as in California, the mass of the miners do not more than subsist by their work, or if they should strike a good place and make a handsome surplus

not more than subsist by their work, or it they sho strike a good place and make a handsome surp they frequently squander much of it in riotous livithere are some instances where handsome fortuthave been obtained, and I am disposed to think hope of such a result is the reason why so many of the control of

hope of such a result is the reason why so many continue at it. The following instances were related to me, and I think can be depended on as true.

An English miner, having a family of a wife and children, had for some time been at work with very poor success—so poor indeed that they had to dispose of much of their furniture to supply more pressing wants. The miner despaired of success and wished to move away, but his wife prevailed on him to stay. Again and again did he determine to leave, and again did she prevail. At lust he was positive, but with a kind of presentment of the future, (with which I think the ladies are better endowed than the men,) his wife was rejuctant to go, and at length told him if he would continue one week longer without success, she would cease further opposition. He worked that week, and during that time discovered a mine that in a short time yielded sixty thouered a mine that in a short time yielded sixty thou-sand dollars. I am told he died about a year after-ward, but of course, left his family in comparative

Another miner had been working in the vicinity of Dubuque with ordinary success for a number of years one day he opened a hole in the side of his shaft, and on putting in his arm found that it expansion. shaft, and on putting in his arm found that it expanded every way he made the hole larger, and then put his little boy through, giving him a light and bidding him examine. It proved to be a cave, and in a short time the little fellow came running back, declaring himself frightened, and that he had seen "ever so many ghosts:" upon which the father enlarged the opening, entered and examined, when he found the ghosts of the boy's alarmed vision to be vast columns and masses of crystalized lead, which, as they reflected the dim light and stood in bold relief from the gloomy back-ground of the cave, as as they reflected the dim light and stood in bold relief from the gloomy back-ground of the cave, as
may be supposed, looked white and awful; yet,
nevertheless, they yielded much more weighty reasons for having an interest taken in them than do
those much more noisy fellows who have troubled
and puzzled creation so much lately. The result
was a large fortune to the discoverer.

As a body of men, the miners have to endure great
hardships, sometimes privations. Their work must

As a body of men, the miners have to endure great hardships, sometimes privations. Their work must be very laborious, and not healthy. Two or three usually work together as pattners, one or two in the mine digging and filling the bucket and one at the windlass (which is erected over every shaft) to draw it up. &c. They separate the ore from the clay before it leaves the mine, and when they have collected a bucket full they send it up. Sometimes one man hires a number of hands, to whom he pays wages, taking to himself the total results of their labor.

labor.

If, however, the miners are subject to hard labor and privations and ackiety, arising from the uncertainty of their success. I think they do their best at endeavoring to enjoy life in their hours of relaxation. They appear to be eminently social, with a generous open-hearted expression of countenance and act which is the more apparent from the rough biunt-They appear to pression of countenance and act open-hearted expression of countenance and act which is the more apparent from the rough bluntness of their uncouth manners. I do not think temperance societies have done much among them, and although I do not remember to have seen one of them strank, yet I have seldom met a party of twenty or thirty together but they have soon imbibed sufficient to make them garmious and lifely.

Such is their life—the pleasant and the severe and well together, and although their pleasures are

Such is their life—the pleasant and the severe mixed well together, and although their pleasures are not what many would call the best or highest, yet they probably are the best for them—every man in his sphere—and if taught much better things, there might be a famine of lead—a state of affairs which would not do as the world wags now. After all, I scarcely know which to think best of, the dry protection of Vankes skindings or the whole-soul

would not do as the world wags now. After all, I scarcely know which to think best of, the dry proprieties of Vankee skila-finis, or the whole-soul frankness of this Western extravagance.

Many persons who have become possessors of large tracts in this region, either by luck or selection, possess those that are rich in mineral. These lands they let out to miners in small lots, for a portion of the proceeds—commonly one-fitth—many of them realizing thereby handsome incomes. I heard of one man who, from a quarter section, 160 acres, thus obtains a rent of \$1,500.

For agricultural purposes these mineral lands are

thus obtains a rent of \$1,500.

For agricultural purposes these mineral lands are could to any in the State, sometimes covered with timber, but mostly prairie. They are gently rolling and plentifully supplied with small streams. When population becomes more dense and more system is introduced in the mining business, the fact of such a capable agricultural soil laying on the mines must be a great advantage, enabling the miner to live so much cheaper than where food is twice the trice.

the price.

Wisconsin, as a State, has vast capabilities: there cannot be a country, taking it south of the Wisconsin fiver, which contains, for its extent, more improvable land. By nature it is adapted to all the cereal grains and roots, and I have no doubt that all the finits which grow in this latitude will flourish here. The wild grasses of the prairies and openings are sweet and nourishing, and the cultivated grasses of well. Cattle and sheen are consequently reare sweet and nourishing, and the cultivated grasses do well. Cattle and sheep are consequently remarkably bealthy, and sheep are found to pay a large profit on cost and keep. Now that the wheat crop is not to be depended upon, all the farmers are anxious to increase their flocks, but as sheep increase slowly they find this difficult. In the south-western part of the State is found the extensive and, to the country, profitable lead region. To the north are probably the most intrinsically valuable pineries in America; also the mineral wealth of Lake Supe-

Imber, wood, maple sugar, potash, salaratus, soap, cardies, brooms, beer, marble, wheat, flour, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potalous, hay, pork, beef, hides, wool, puckied fish, &c., &c. She imports a great deal more than she ought. What Wisconsin wants most los I said in my Chicago letter of Illinois; is the producer and consumer alongside each chargo her own sail. She wants the manufacturer noist is the producer and consumer alongside each other on her own soil. She wants the manufacturer in wood and iron and leather and lead, and any other in wood and from and leather and leac, and a of which the raw material is as cheap or cheaper than they are in the Ea.t. to settle here. She offers them houses cheaper, lands cheaper, food cheaper, and many of the raw materials which they would use at half price. If manufacturers cannot come here and make money, they could not in any country under the sun. There is unquestionably a great field in this State from which great wealth will be drawn, for its resources are most numerous, and Wisconsin will in due time take rank among the great States of the world.

J. Pickavant.

P. S , Sept 10 .- The foregoing letter is dated, as you may see, some weeks since, but necessary delays have prevented its earlier transmission. Since t was written I have seen the letter of Mr. Johnson, of Milwunkee, in The Tribune of the 27th ult., is which he denies that there has been a fullure of the wheat crop of Wisconsin for the past two or three wheat crop of Wisconsin for the past two or three vests, as I stated in my letter from Wilwankee. Permit me to state the grounds, particularly, of my assertion. While passing through the States this side of Wisconsin, I conversed with many on the relative condition of the several States, and found the impression all but universal that Wisconsin was no longer to be depended on as a wheat country. All course to be made for that laudable decreases that of course to be made for that laudable towarce had of course to be made for that laudable zeal such as animates Mr. Johnson, and which so enhances the value of "ours," and I received such comparisons with caution, vet as deserving question. Upon my arrival at Milwaukee I put the question to many, "How does Wheat succeed in this country." I found that some probably of the tion to make, "How does Wheat succeed in this country." I found that some, probably of the "shrewder sort," who may be interested in the success and growth of Milwaukee, would not say much about it, but when I put the question to the farmers them sives, they invariably spoke of it as a doubtful crop—some speaking of it as mere so than others, and that it had been so for the last five years, although it had failed more decidedly in the last two or three. I afterward traveled across Wiscoosin, and I repeat what I had written before I saw Mr. J's letter, and which is still the truth—that of "from two-thirds to three-fourths of all the Wheat I saw, the yield would be under ten bushels to the acre, while a great portron would not give five." Now when it is known that originally 20 to 25 bushels was considered the average oron, I feel justified in calling the present crops a failure, even though Mr. Johnson says they nie net.

As to the other points of Mr. Johnson's letter, I leave them to stand as against my letter from Milwaukee, remarking, however, that my further acquaintance with both Milwaukee and Wisconsin but confirmed me in the truth of what I said from which position Mr. J. does not mave me.

But I trust Mr. Johnson will not therefore conclude that I am an enemy to Milwaukee. I am not so, and I beg to assure him that if I ever have to choose between the North-western States as a place of residence, Wisconsin is the State and Milwaukee is the city where my individual tastes would find most to city where my individual tastes would find most to please them. Yet, for all that, I would not shut my tyes upon their faults, nor those of their people. I. r.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA Progress, Physical and Mental-Lewisburg University. Conespondence of The N.Y. Tribut

LEWISBURG, Pa., Sept. 28, 1851. MESSRS, EDITORS: Among your Collegiate records for the present year, I have seen no notice of the First Annual Commencement of the University at Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. The reason, I apprehend, is because you have received no account of it-an omission which I propose, with your leave, to supply.

Lewisburg is situated in Union County, the geographical center of the Keystone State, on the west bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. It is the largest town on that Branch, numbering upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, having gained 800 in ten years, and still very substantially increasing. It was laid out in 1794, by George Derr, (and is sometimes called "Derrstown,") but did not commence growing until recently, to any extent. We expect the great Erie Railroad to pass here on its way from Philadelphia to the nearest and best harbor on the Lakes-Erie, Pa ; and we have a Plank Road projected up through the far famed Buffalo Valley, at the outlet of which this town is built. The town is laid out and built with Philadelphia exactness; three-fourths of its buildings are of brick; and everything indicates comfort and prosperity. A first-class Temperance Hotel, at a cost of \$15,000 to \$20,000, is now under contemplation, by our best and most resolute chi-zens. The Public Schools number four, besides which there is a good Academy, conducted by Mr. John Randolph, and three or four private schools. There are six Churches here, all well supplied with preachers, and houses of worship. The population is industrious, temperate and moral, as can be found in any town out of New-England.

The University at Lewisburg was chart 1846, and has now an endowment of about \$115,000. The agents employed in procuring its means, were Rev. E. Kincaid, now Missionary in Burmah, and Rev. Wm. Shadrach, the present financial agent ; Dr. Stephen W. Taylor, now President of Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., drew up the charter and managed the government and instruction of the institution until the present time. Primary, Academical and Collegiate departments are now in full

demical and Collegiate departments are now in full operation, numbering 219 students the past year and a Female Academy and Theological department are contemplated. A certain portion of funds is to be reserved for payment of instructors.

An Academical building, 51 by 80 feet, three stories high, was erected in 1849, at a cost of about \$8,000. The main University edifice was planned by the distinguished Architect, Thomas N. Walter, Esq., graunitously, and is the most useful and liberal in its arrangements. The center building is to be 80 feet square, and its two wings, each 125 by 35 feet-presenting a magnificent front of 330 feet, capable of accommodating of 400 students. The west wing is now occupied, having been erected at a cost of about \$11,000. The site of the Institution is a beautiful grove of native oaks, on a pleasant hill just south of the town, (pronounced by many who have seen it, the best location for a College in the United States,) within sight of Milton on the north, and the Blue Hill fronting Northumberland on the south—the Susquehanna at its feet, and a beautiful and wide range of fertile valleys and wooded mountains, bounding the horizon at distances varying from three to thirty miles.

The First Commencement took place on the 20th

to thirty miles.

The First Commencement took place on the 20th The First Commencement took place on the 20th ult., and was attended by the targest concourse ever drawn together by any occasion, not political, in Central Pennsylvania. The morning was pleasant, but the day closed with rain. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were, Hon. Jas. Buchanan, one of the Board of Curators, and a large number of clergymen from different parts of the State. The number of graduates was seven—all Pennsylvanians, and all of them evincing excellent scholarship, in proportion to their previous opportunities. The dgree of A. B. was conferred on the class in course, and the only honorary degree was that of D. D., upon Rev. Horatio Gates Jones, of Roxboro, Philadelphia County. Rev. George R. Blins, formerly of New-Brunswick, N. J., read a chaste and lacid argument in favor of Classical Learning, in the way of an Inaugural Address, as Professor of Greek in the Institution.

Dr. Taylor having resigned his station to accept

in the Institution.

Dr. Taylor having resigned his station to accept the Presidency of Madison University, Rev. Howard Malcow, D. D., of the Sansom St. Church, Pantadelphia, (formerly President of Georgetown College, ky, whence he was driven on account of his Emancipation vote.) was chosen first President of the University of Lewisburg, and will continue his labors with the neat term—Oct.16,1851. Dr. Malcom Labors with the neat term—Oct. 16, 1851. Dr. Malcom is a gentleman of large experience, a highly practi-cal spirit, and of decided energy. Much is an acipa

ed from his administration.

A change in one important particular has already seen amounced. The usual system of Collegiate ted from his administration.

A change in one important particular has already been announced. The usual system of Collegiate education is fully carried out, embracing a course of four years and entitling the successful student to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In order, moreover, to adapt the University to the wants of all, a course of study has been established omitting the Ancient Languages and substituting in their place various branches of Mathematics, Philosophy and Natural Science. This course will occupy a period of three years. It is thorough and complete, and will entitle the faithful student to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Students who desire spending but a year or two at College, will have an opportunity of studying whatever branches they may elect, such as tchemistry. Civil Engineering, &c. Every student Chemistry, Civil Engineering, &c. Every student will be required to give special attention to Composition and Public Speaking. These regulations are similar to those which have been adopted with so much promise of good in Brown University, and accord with the practical and liberal spirit of the age.

The other teachers are George W Anderson, a The other teachers are George W Anderson, a graduate of Madison, and late Editor of The Philadelphia, a graduate of Brown. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Alfred Taylor, of Madison, Professor of Belles-Lettres, Isaac N. Loomis, A. M., Principal of the Academy, with Assistants, and Mr. N. Ball,

rior: while its east and west boundaries are formed of the grandest channels of foreign communication that North America contains, viz: the Mississippi and Lake Michigan.

This State exports lead, shot, copper, and zinc, firs, the town, from \$1.50 to \$2.50. These seven

Principal of the Primary Department. These seven teachers are all well qualified and tried in their several stations. The charge for tuition ranges \$12, \$20 and \$30, according to departments. Board in the town, from \$1,50 to \$2,50.

These are the outlines of a literary Institution, occupying a very large field in a very noble and growing State, from which much is anticipated by the levers of Literature, directed by Religious influences. It is in a most advantageous location naturally is exceedingly well managed, and therally endowed, and has pledged to its support the strength of the Baptist denomination in Penasylvania and New Jersey, by whom principally it has been established. And although our "Lewisburg" can not be found in many Maps of as late a date as 1851, your readers may be satisfied there is such a town, and within it one of the best established and most flourishing Colleges in our broad Union.

Resistance to Law.

Estracts from the Speech of Rev. Samuel J. Mar. at the Anti-Pagilire-Slave Law Convention in Syra-cuse, Oct. 14, 1851.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have not come here to array ourselves against the government of our country, but to denounce a most tyrannous act of our Government. We have come to speak as freemen may, and freemen should, against high-handed oppression, execrable cruelty; and if we are not allowed to do this, what advantage is there in being freemen? We have not come to set our foot upon law; but to put the stamp of reprobation upon that, which is an outrage upon law. We have not come to declare our independence of the State, or of the Confederacy, to which we belong: but to declare that neither our State nor our Confederacy is independent of God, or independent of the obligation that is upon all men "to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly." We have not come to countenance our fellow-citizens of this city and county in trampling upon the majesty of Law, but to say what we think and feel of their having litted the iron heel of a mean and cruel depotism from the neck of a poor fellow being. We have not come to insult our Chief Magistrate and the Legislators of our land, but to admonish them that even they cannot with impunity set God at defiance, and may not compel us to insult Him.

God is King of kings, Governor of governors, Ruler of rulers. "God is love." "Now, love worketh no fill to his neighbor, therefore love is the fulfilling of Law." race upon law. We have not come to declare our

of Law."

The first and greatest of all commandments is,
"Thou shall love the Lord thy God, with all thy
heart, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength.
And the second is like unto it, Thou shall love thy
neighbor as thyself." On these two commandments
hang, from them depend, that is, with them must be
consistent, all laws, which should have, or can have,

any binding obligation upon the consciences of good men. Only such laws, as may be deduced from these

any binding obligation upon the consciences of good men. Only such laws, as may be deduced from these commandments, have any Drime authority.

Mr. May then went on for half an hour or more to argue in support of the above position, from the words of Jesus Christ, from the moral constitution of man, from the "Declaration of Independence," and the arowed purpose of "the Constitution of these United States," and from the philosophy of Civil Government and Law, as laid down by the most emineat writers on the subject. Coke, Blackatone, Lord Brougham and Chancellor Kent.

He showed the enormities of the Fugitive Slave bill, and insisted upon the necessity of disobeying it, in order that we may bring it to the test of public opinion and common law, and procure its repeal. He argued that if we should do as good citizens are commanded to do in this bill. If we went about to seize men and women that nught be claimed as slaves, help to tear them from their families, to repress their struggles for fiberty by loading their imbawih iron and so to hand them over to their oppressors, if we should we protest against the bill, or ask for its repeal. Our actions would speak touder than our words, and Mr. Webster and his partisans would congratulate themselves and the country upon the eminent success of their "Peace Measures."

[The Convention voted to have the whole [The Convention voted to have the whole

speech published and circulated through the country far and wide. I can now send you only the closing passage:]

"The citizens of Syrucuse and of Onondaga County did not, on the 1st of October, violate ow; they set at nought an unrighteous, cruel edict; they traingled upon tyranny. Who doubts—who does not know—that if poor Jerry had been arrested for some crume, or only a misdemeaner, for the violation of property or the disturbance of the peace-who does not know. if that had been his case, that all the people would have said Amen so let it be? They would not have interposed on his behalf, even if, in his struggles against the executive officers, he brought upon himself a harsher usage than his offense seemed to de-

"But when the people saw a man dragged through the streets, chained and held down in a cart by four or six others who were upon him, treated as if he were the worst of felons, and learned that it was only because he had assumed to be, what God made him to be, a MAN and not a slave—when this came to be known throughout what God made him to be, a MAN and not a slave—when this came to be known throughout these streets, there was a mighty throbbing of the public heart—an all but unanimous uprising against the outrage. There was no concert of action, excepting that to which a common humanity impelhed the people. Indignation fashed from every eye; abhorrence of the Fuguive Slave bill poured in burning words from every tongue. The very stones cried out. Persons who had never been known before to manifest the least interest in the cause of our ensinved countrymen, were loud in their cries of Shame! Shame! Quickened, roused, urged on by this almost universal denunciation of the outrage upon freedom, some men more ardent, less patient. this almost universal denunciation of the outrage upon freedom, some men more ardent, leas patient or cautious than the rest, broke tarough the slight partition between the victim and his fiberty, struck off the chains that bound him, and gave him a "God speed" to a country where man-hunters may not follow him. Then such a shout of gladness rose upon the air, as never made this welkin ring before. It

speed" to a country where man-hunters may not follow him. Then such a shout of gladness rose upon the air, as never made this welkin ring before. It was not my privilege to witness the release. I came as soon as feet could bring me to the sceae, and joined my feeble voice in the loud acclaim. If that were sinful, then were there few if any saint; mailtour town that night. If that were cleason, then were there few patriots here.

"And now there are men (so-called honorable men) going about to indict heavy pecuniary penalties, imprisonment, and, if they an compassit, death upon those individuals, who may be proved to have "aided and abetted" the rescue of a man from a "very: to punish those as felous who mean to obey tiod and respect the rights of their fellow beings! Nay, but they say, it is for violating Law that some of us are to be punished. Will they then—Americans as they are—will they maintain that a government cannot enact a law so bad that the people would be justified in trampling it under foot! If they take this position, they condemn utterly the Fathers of the Revolution. But if they stand upon the American doctrine that resistance to tyrants is obediences to God, then I fain would have them tell me, if they can, what law could be more tyrantical than this, which some of our citizens are accused of having violated! For one, I cannot believe that the public sentiment of this nation will sustain our rulers in their attempte to enforce obedience to this outrageous enactment.

"But, fellow-citizens, whatever may bettle any of us for the aid we have given or the sympathy we have shown to a hunted fellow-man, let us meet it firmly, in the spirit of Christian fortitude and long-suffering. Let there be no violence offered, or thought of, toward the misguided men who are attempting to execute this great unrighteousness. They cannot deploy us the 'due process' of Law. They cannot deny us the 'due process' of Law. They cannot deny us the serve man accounts for work than death. They cannot make us trial by Jury,

LIST OF STEAMERS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

LINY OF ATTAMERS FOR THE MONTH OF OUTGREE.

Georgia. From N Y Oct 25. For Charres, &c.

Hisnois From N Y Oct 25. For Charres.

Southerner From N Y Oct 25. For Charleston.

Florida. From N Y Oct 25. For Charleston.

Florida. From N Y Oct 25. For Liverannah.

Hermann From N Y Oct 25. For Liverpool.

Atlantic. From N Y Oct 25. For Liverpool.

Bro. Jonathan. From N Y Oct 25. For Liverpool.

America. From Bost. Oct 29. For Liverpool.

All Letters and Newspapers on hand for England, Ireland.

and Southand are sent by the first steamer, no matter of what

line.

must be prepaid twenty-one cents a single rate, except for those places required to be prepaid in full.

Letters to the Continent of Europe by the Conand Line-minst be prepaid five cents a single rate, except to those places required to be prepaid in full.

Letters by the Havre Line must be prepaid twenty-four cents per half ounce, Inland Postage to be added, arcept to Great Britain. Letters to the Continent of Europe, by the Collins Line

Great Britain.

Newspapers by either Line, to the Continent, must be pre-paid four cents each.

Inland Postage must be added on Letters and Newspapers in the Continent of Europe, by the Havre and Bremos Lines.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE PROM SUBOPS CITY OF GLASGOW—SI'd for Liv'p'l for Philadelpia, Oc Niagara—Sailed from Liverpool for New-York, Oct. 11 Pattpic., Sailed from Liverpool for New-York, Oct. 15. Eugera—Sailed from Liverpool for Boston, Oct. 15. Franklin—Saile from Havre for New-York Oct. 22.